PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AGAIN BUSY FROM MORN TILL MIDNIGHT.

Spoke to Legislators, Citizens and Students at Madison and to Crowd of People at Waukesha.

LONG ADDRESS AT MILWAUKEE

WHERE THE PRESIDENT DISCUSSED THE TRUST QUESTION.

Legislation Enacted by the Recent Congress and Work of the Department of Justice Reviewed.

EVILS MAY NOW BE REMEDIED

NEW LAWS WILL TEND TO REPRESS ILLEGAL COMBINATIONS.

Receptions and Banquet in the Cream City-Speech to Veterans at the Soldiers' Home.

MILWAUKEE, April 3.—President Roosevelt spent to-day in Wisconsin. He delivered two speeches at Madison this morning, spoke a few words at Lake Mills and addressed a throng at Waukesha. To-night the President was the guest of the Milwaukee Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association at a banquet at the Plankinton House, the occasion being the acme of the President's ten-hour visit to Milwaukee. Covers were laid for 530 representative citi-

The banquet room was canopied with Alabama smilax, rising from twelve chandeliers and spreading out in graceful arches. Lines of asparagus ferns trailed from chandelier to chandelier, supporting at regular intervals fern balls and American Beauty roses, carnations and other flowers. A thousand electric lights lent brilliancy to the room. The President sat in the center of a long table with other guests of honor. United States Senator Quarles sat on the President's right, while E. A. Wadhams, president of the Milwaukee Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association and toastmaster of the occasion, sat on his left. Extending in opposite directions from the President's table were twelve other tables, at which the members of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association and their friends sat.

The President's Address.

After the banquet had been served Toastmaster Wadhams introduced President Roosevelt, who responded to the toast, "The President of the United States." The President took this occasion to give his views on the subject of "trusts." He said: Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen-To-day I wish to speak to you on the question of the control and regulation of those great corporations which are popularly, although rather vaguely, known as trusts; dealing mostly with what has actually been acshed in the way of legislation and in the way of enforcement of legislation during the past eighteen months, the period covering the two sessions of the Fiftyseventh Congress. At the outset I shall ask you to remember that I do not approach the subject either from the standoint of those who speak of themselves as anti-trust or anti-corporation people, nor yet from the standpoint of those who are nd of denying the existence of evils in the trusts, or who apparently proceed upon the assumption that if a corporation is large enough it can do no wrong.

I think I speak for the great majority of the American people when I say that we are not in the least against wealth as such, whether individual or corporate; that we merely desire to see any abuse of corporate or combined wealth corrected and remedied; that we do not desire the abolition or destruction of big corporations, but, on the contrary, recognize them as being in many cases efficient economic instruments, the results of an inevitable process of economic evolution, and only desire to see them regulated and controlled so far as may be necessary to subserve the pub-lic good. We should be false to the historic principles of our government if we discrimnated, either by legislation or administration, either for or against a man because of either his wealth or his poverty. There s no proper place in our society either for the rich man who uses the power conferred by his riches to enable him to oppress and wrong his neighbors, nor yet for the demagogic agitator who, instead of attacking buses as all abuses should be attacked wherever found, attacks property, attacks prosperity, attacks men of wealth, as such, whether they be good or bad, attacks corporations whether they do well or ill, and seeks, in a spirit of ignorant rancor, to overthrow the very foundations upon which rest our national well-being.

NEW GIANT PROBLEMS. In consequence of the extraordinary industrial changes of the last half century, and notably of the last two or three decades, changes due mainly to the rapidity and complexity of our industrial growth, we are confronted with problems which in their present shape were unknown to our forefathers. Our great prosperity, with its accompanying concentration of population and of wealth, its extreme specialization of faculties, and its development of giant industrial leaders, has brought much good and some evil, and it is as foolish to ignore the good as wilfully to blind ourselves

to the evil. The evil has been partly the inevitable accompaniment of the social changes, and where this is the case it can be cured neither by law nor by the administration of the law, the only remedy lying in the slow change of character and of economic environment. But for a portion of the evil, at least, we think that remedies can be found. We know well the danger of false remedies, and we are against all violent, radical and unwise change. But we elleve that by proceeding slowly, yet resolutely, with good sense and moderation, and iso with a firm determination not to be swerved from our course either by foolish clamor or by any base or sinister influence, we can accomplish much for the betterment of conditions.

Nearly two years ago, speaking at the State fair in Minnesota, I said: "It is probably true that the large majority of the fortunes that now exist in this country have been amassed, not by injuring our people, but as an incident to the conferring of great benefits upon the community, and this, no matter what may have been the conscious purpose of those amassing them. There is but the scantiest justification for most of the outery against the men of wealth as such; and it ought to be unnecessary to state that any appeal which disatred among ourselves, which tends to ortunity, and therefore to shut the foor of success against poor men of talent. and, finally, which entails the possibility ss and violence in an attack upon the fundamental properties of American citizenship. Our interests are at botom common; in the long run we go up or o down together. Yet more and more it evident that the State, and if necessary the Nation, has got to possess the right of opervision and control as regards the great rporations which are its creatures; parwhich derive a portion of their

nopolistic tendency. The right should be exercised with caution and self-restraint; but it should exist, so that it may be invoked if the need arises."

MORE POWER WAS NEEDED. Last fall, in speaking at Cincinnati, I said: "The necessary supervision and control, in which I firmly believe as the only method of eliminating the real evils of the trusts, must come through wisely and cautiously framed legislation, which shall aim in the first place to give definite control to some sovereign over the great corporations, and which shall be followed, when once this power has been conferred, by a system giving to the government the full knowledge which is the essential for satisfactory action. Then, when this knowledge-one of the essential features of which is proper publicity—has been gained, what further steps of any kind are necessary can be taken with the confidence born of the possession of power to deal with the subject and of a thorough knowledge of what should and can be done in the matter. We need additional power, and we need knowledge. • • Such legislation—whether obtainable now or obtainable only after a constitutional amendment—should provide for a reasonable supervision, the most prominent feature of which at first should publicity; that is, the making public both to the government authorities and to the people at large, the essential facts in which the public is concerned. This would give us exact knowledge of many points which are now not only in doubt, but the subject of fierce controversy. Moreover, the mere fact of the publication would cure some very grave evils, for the light of day is a deterrent to wrongdoing. It would doubtless disclose other evils with which, for the time being, we could devise no way to grapple. Finally, it would disclose others which could be grappled with and cured by further legislative action.'

In my message to Congress for 1901 I said: "In the interest of the whole people the nation should, without interfering with the power of the States in the matter, itself also assume power of supervision and regu-lation over all corporations doing an interstate business."

The views thus expressed have now re-ceived effect by the wise, conservative and yet far-reaching legislation enacted by Congress at its last session.

THE NEW DEPARTMENT. In its wisdom Congress enacted the very important law providing a Department of Commerce and Labor, and further provid-(CONTINUED ON PAGE 4, COL. 4.)

LAWYER MILLS CHARGED WITH AT-TEMPTED BRIBERY.

He Is Said to Have Offered \$1,750 for Possession of the Indictments Against the Doctor.

NEW YORK, April 3.-Lawyer George Edward Mills, the business partner of the son of Dr. Richard C. Flower, was arrested to-day on the charge of attempting to bribe Assistant District Attorney Garvan, who is the prosecutor in the case against Dr. Flower. It is alleged he offered Mr. Garvan \$1,750 for possession of the five original indictments against Flower. Mills was held in \$5,000 bail for examination.

Acting District Attorney Schurman made the following statement in reference to the case: "On Monday, March 30, a man purporting to represent George E. Mills, one of R. C. Flower's lawyers, came to the office of Mr. Garvan, deputy assistant district attorney, and stated that Mr. Mills wanted to meet him with a view to making a money proposal to induce him to get rid of the charges pending against R. C. Flower and to make a favorable report declaring that the late Mr. Hagaman died from natural causes. Mr. Garvan immediately brought the man before District Attorney Jerome, who took charge of the matter from that time on. At District Attorney Jerome's direction, Detective Sergeant Brindley met Mills, who made the proposal to him that for the sum of \$2,000 he obtain from the office the original indictments against Flower and deliver them to

Mills, to be destroyed in his presence, "To-day Brindley met Mills at a res-taurant and Mills there gave him \$1,500, saying the money was to be given to Mr. Garvan; also \$250 for Brindley personally, saying that he (Mills) had \$250 more which would keep for himself. Brindley then delivered to Mills the five original indictments against Flower, which District Attorney Jerome had procured for that purpose with the permission of the court. Brindley at once placed Mills under arrest and called witnesses who were in the restaurant at the time and in their presence took from Mills's possession the five original indictments against Flower.' Mr. Schurman absolutely refused to make public the name of the person referred to as having approached Mr. Garvan.

WANTS AN ACCOUNTING.

Dr. G. Emily Reynolds Files Suit

Against the Huntington Estate. NEW YORK, April 3.-Action was begun before Surrogate Fitzgerald to-day by Dr. G. Emily Reynolds, of Washington, who holds ten shares of Central Pacific stock, to compel the executors of the estate of the late Collis P. Huntington to file an inventory of his estate, said to be valued at \$27,-000,000 to \$30,000,000. The action grows out of a suit for an accounting of \$120,000,000 said to have been realized from the con-tracts for the building of the Central Pacific Railroad and stockholders by Hunting-Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker and Mark Hopkins.

In opposing the motion John E. Parsons. for the executors, said: "The entire amount of the claims of the alleged creditors is only \$125,000. Of this \$11,800 would be the share of the plaintiff. In an estate worth millions these creditors are afraid they will not receive their claims unless they are able to see the inventory."

"EL RENEGADO" SHOT.

Arizona Newspaper Man Who Assumed Leadership of the Yaquis.

TUCSON, A. T., April 3.-The Mexican Herald publishes a report of the capture and execution of John Dyer, the Arizona newspaper man who is reputed to have recently proclaimed himself leader of the Yaquis in Sonora. The capture was made by the Fourth Battalion of Mexican regulars near Bacum, State of Sonora, according to the Herald, and Dyer was immediately tried by court-martial and shot. Dyer, during his brief leadership of the Yaquis, earned the name of El Renegado. on account of his alleged inhuman cruelty to Mexican women and to white men. Dyer was for a time a newspaper correspondent at Cananea for a number of Eastern and Pacific coast papers, and he sent out many sensational stories of alleged Yaqui upris-

LADRONES DEFEATED.

Filipino Bandits Punished by Ameri-

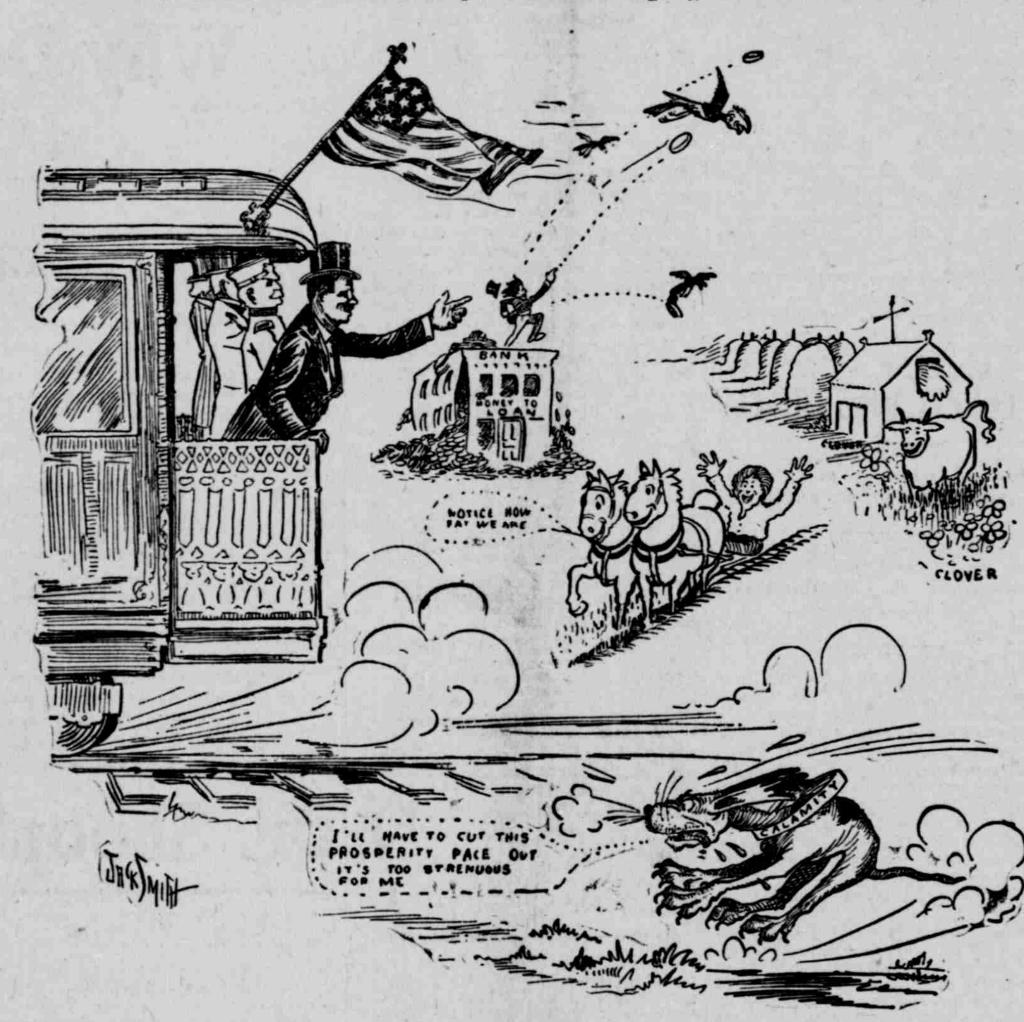
eans in Two Engagements. MANILA, April 3.-A force of troops and constabulary, commanded by Captain Perry, overtook and routed, on the shores of Lake Mainit, March 31, the band of convicts and ladrones who recently attacked and, for a time, held possession of Surigao, Island of Mindanao. The details of the

Perry is pursuing the enemy. A mixed force of scouts and constabu-lary, numbering 175 men, defeated 200 ladrones in two fights near Idan, prevince of lariy as regards the great business com- | Cavite, yesterday, killing seven of the enemy and wounding twelve. The government

THE WESTERN TRIP.

INDIANAPOLIS, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1903-TEN PAGES.

PRESIDENT-I'll have the pleasure of seeing 14,000 miles of this.



WILL NOT ACCEPT THE PROTOCOLS OF THE ALLIED POWERS.

Original Draft Amended in a Manner That Is Obnoxious to the Venezuelan Government.

ARTICLE WAS INSERTED

WHICH BOUND VENEZUELA TO PAY COST OF THE BLOCKADE,

Providing the Decision of The Hague Tribunal Was Adverse to Preferential Treatment.

WASHINGTON, April 3 .- A joint conference between Mr. Bowen and the British and Italian ambassadors and the German first secretary was held at the British embassy to-day. The meeting lasted an hour and a half. Mr. Bowen presented his reply to the amendments which the allies had proposed to his original draft protocol. He accepted several changes of phraseology in the convention, but informed the other negotiators that under no circumstances would he accept the insertion of a new artic's, providing that Venezuela should pay the cost of the blockade in case the decision at The Hague be adverse to preferential treatment. His refusal on this point was absolute. It was agreed that Mr. Bowen's objections and arguments should be cabled at once to London, Berlin and Rome. It is not expected that an answer can reach here before Wednesday. In the meantime Mr. Bowen will go to New York for a several days' rest.

THE PROTOCOL. Following is a text of the article and draft protocol as submitted by Mr. Bowen, and nine-tenths of which the allies have

"Article 1. The question as to whether or not Italy, Great Britain and Germany are entitled to preferential treatment in the payment of their claims against Venezuela by reason of the fact that they blockaded the ports of Venezuela, so as to compel her to make a settlement with them, shall be submitted for final decision to the tribunal at The Hague. Venezuela having agreed to set aside 30 per cent. of the customs revenues of Laguayra and Puerto Cabello for the payment of the claims of all nations against Venezuela, the tribunal at The Hague shall decide how the said revenues shall be distributed among the said nations, and its decision shall be final. "Article 2. The facts on which shall depend the decision of the questions stated in Article 1 shall be ascertained in such manner as the tribunal may determine.

"Article 3. The Czar of Russia shall be invited to name and appoint three arbitrators to constitute the court that is to determine and settle the questions submited to it under and by virtue of this protocol. The court shall meet on Sept. 1, 1903, and shall render its decision within six months

thereafter. "Article 4. The proceedings shall be carried on in the English language. Except as herein otherwise stipulated, the procedure shall be regulated by The Hague convention of July 29, 1899. "Article 5. The court shall decide how, when and by whom the costs of this arbitration shall be paid.

"Article 6. Any nation having claims against Venezuela may join as a party in the arbitration provided for by this proto-THE AMENDMENTS

Mr. Bower himself since has suggested an amendment to the article providing for use of the English language, by which arguments to the tribunal may be made in other languages.

A number of amendments submitted by the allies to the protocol drawn by Mr. Bowen are verbal, or of minor importance, and are acceptable to Mr. Bowen, among these being one to strike out of Article 1 the words "by reason of the fact that they her to make a settlement with Mr. Bowen, however, strenuously objected to adding to Article 1 of his protocol this amendment proposed by the allies: "In deciding the question of preferential or separate treatment to be granted the blockading powers, the tribunal shall have regard to the resources of Venezuela other Island of Mindanao. The details of the than the 30 per cent, customs revenues so fighting have not been received. Captain set aside, which may be available for the claims of other powers." He also opposed inserting the following as a new article, to be designated Article 2: "If preferential or separate treatment is not given to Great Britain, Germany or Italy, the tribunal may consider whether

by Venezuela out of the 30 per cent. of customs revenues set aside to these powers for the expense which they have incurred in connction with the blockade." BOWEN'S OBJECTIONS.

Mr. Bowen, in a letter to the British ambassador, thus stated his objections to these two important proposed amendments: "First-They constitute new demands or claims, and, consequently, can have no place in this protocol, or in this contro-

"Second-You are precluded from gaining recognition or favor for them by Article 5 of the British protocol of Feb. 13, 1903, which states that the 30 per cent, of the customs revenues of Laguayra and Puerto Cabello are to be assigned for the pay-ment of the British claim, specified in Article 3 of the said protocol, and similar claims preferred by other governments are to be alienated for no other purpose. It is evident from that agreement that no part of the said 30 per cent, can be assigned to pay these new demands or claims.

Third-By the terms of the British protocol of Feb. 13, 1903, the only questions that are to be submitted to The Hague tribunal are those relating to the distribution of the said 30 per cent. and for preferential subsequent treatment. These new demands or claims, therefore, cannot be submitted to The Hague tribunal. "Fourth-Inasmuch as the German and Italian protocols of Feb. 13, 1903, contain

the same provisions in regard to this matter as the said British protocol, and as all of the protocols are duly signed and sealed, they must be considered binding on all the parties thereto. The said protocols of Feb. 3, 1903, being binding on all parties thereto, were accepted as one of the bases for negotiating protocols with the other powers having claims against Venezuela. Your new demands or claims must for that reason alone be denied recognition and favor." Another amendment the allies proposed would have limited the arbitration tribunal omewhat in the matter of costs, and Mr. Bowen objected to it, on the ground that the tribunal itself ought to decide, without any restriction whatever, when and by whom the costs of arbitration should be defrayed. The peace powers have been given copies of Mr. Bowen's note in answer to the allies' proposed amendments.

MINERS AND OPERATORS UNABLE TO REACH A SETTLEMENT.

Operators Will Meet with Mr. Bogle, of Chicago, To-Night-Serious Strike Develops in Pennsylvania.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 3.-When the joint scale committee of operators and miners reassembled this evening there were indications that an agreement might be reached, so that the full joint conference could meet in the morning and ratify the

action of the committee. The committee was in session this morning, but the afternoon was given up to a meeting of operators by themselves, such as they have held frequently of late, and at which they have tried to reconcile the disagreement in their own ranks. The settlement that is expected to-morrow will be a compromise by which the operators and miners will share the cost of employing additional men to fire explosives. In this the operators will yield their ultimatum. the rejection of which by the miners brought on the strike of last Wednesday. The operators adjourned late to-night to meet to-morrow night with Mr. Bogle, of Chicago. This means that the miners will continue idle until next week. If the operators remain stubborn there may be a long-drawn-out contest, unless the miners accept last year's agreement with the increase in wages as agreed on at the Indianapolis interstate convention.

VERY SERIOUS STRIKE.

Bituminous Field of Pennsylvania Develops a Contest.

ALTOONA, Pa., April 3.-What promises to be a bitterly contested strike began today in the bituminous coal region at the mines of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company at Snowshoe, Pa. The officers of District No. 2. United Mine Workers of America, say that the coal company is forcing the fight to destroy the organization rather blockaded the ports of Venezuela so as to than to settle any differences over scale matters.

The company has refused to allow a check weighman on the tipple, although the presence of the check weighman is compulsory according to State law, if the miners desire to put one there. The miners' officials say the company has discharged fifty men for joining the organization. A consultation of miners' leaders will be held at Clearfield on Monday to plan a cam-

National President John Mitchell has wired District President Patrick Gilday to contest the strike to a finish, and has assured him of liberal support from the mil-lion-dollar treasury of the national organ-

W. H. NEWBY FAILS IN EFFORT TO SECURE AN INJUNCTION.

Judge Carter Holds that Works Board Had Rejected Sprinkling Bids Before Suit Was Filed.

RECORD OF THE BOARD STANDS

FLOYD A. WOODS TELLS OF PROPO-SITION MADE BY NEWBY.

the Council Investigates the Charges It Will Probably Be Done by a Special Committee.

Judge Carter yesterday decided the suit of W. H. Newby against the Board of Public Works for an injunction in favor of the board. He held that the record of the board showing the rejection of all sprinkling bids received Feb. 27, before the injunction suit was brought, prevented Newby from securing an injunction. The trial of the case was solely to determine the question of costs.

In his testimony in the case yesterday Commissioner Logsdon said he had been told by Floyd Woods that Newby had offered him (Woods) \$100 a month to procure increased the offer to \$200 a month. He testified that when Newby's bid for the fit person to receive the contract.

Mr. Martindale, in cross-examining Mr. Logsdon, asked him if he had ever, as is charged in affidavits from contractors procured by the Citizens' League, agreed with the Kenningtons to accept 10 per cent. of the gross price of the sprinkling payments to Kennington Bros. "I did not," was Mr. Logsdon's prompt

and emphatic reply. Mr. Woods said that Mr. Newby had not

spoken to him about the 1903 contract, but had, as detailed by Mr. Logsdon, offered him \$100 a month. Mr. Woods understood the offer to be to him as an attorney. though he had not acted at any time as Mr. Newby's attorney. He said Mr. Newby had not suggested any improper use of the

MR. FURNAS'S TESTIMONY. John Furnas testified that Frank Shover came to him to buy a mule on March 5the day the bids were rejected. He said Shover told him Kennington would get the contract and that Kennington would want to buy some mules. Mr. Shover on the stand said he had tried to purchase a mule of Mr. Furnas, but had not said Kennington would get the contract. He said he had not talked to Kennington about any mules and that Kennington had told him he did not know whether he would get the con-

The plaintiff attempted yesterday to show that the record of the special meeting of the board, held at 4 o'clock on March was a misrepresentation. This was by testimony showing that when Mr. Martindale, attorney for the plaintiff, called at the board's office at 4:30 o'clock and asked if action had been taken he was informed by Commissioner Maguire that no action had been taken. Mr. Maguire and Commissioners Logsdon and Megrew testified that the special meeting was called at 4 o'clock and was in progress when Mr. Martindale called and that soon after all the bids were rejected. In his decision Judge Carter held that the board's record was

The costs in the case are estimated at \$100 and will fall on Newby. COUNCIL'S PROBABLE ACTION.

Talk of an Investigation of Charges Concerning Sprinkling Contract.

Councilman John H. Crall, of the Third ward, is investigating the propriety of bringing before the Council a resolution investigate the charges in connection with the street sprinkling contract. He called at the office of Mayor Bookwalter yesterday. but the mayor was not in. Mr. Crall said he was looking into the subject and thought | and the enthronement of Pu Chun, former-

action would be taken by the Council. The Council committee on investigation will make the provinces of Shen-Si and Kan-Su a separate kingdom with Sian-Fu as the capital.

man Wynne and Spray, Republicans, and Shea, Democrat. The committee is the one which the resolution would properly require to make an investigation, but there is talk of a special committee.

The standing committee is not objected to, but it is believed Mr. Spray would hesi-

PRICE 2 CENTS.

tate to act in this case, as he has been interested with John H. Furnas, the contractor, making the principal charges about street sweeping and street sprinkling.

Nearly all the councilmen are discussing

M'CULLOCH TO CONNECT INDIANAPO
LIS AND CINCINNATI BY TROLLEY.

probable action. Mayor Bookwalter said last night that he was investigating the question in order to decide which method was the most suited to a prompt and full investigation of the charges. While the mayor did not say so, it is anticipated that he will prepare a communication to the Council to be submitted at Monday night's meeting recommending that the Council act. Such a step it is believed would bring a Council committee promptly to work and exhaust the testimony while waiting for the May grand NEW CASTLE-ANDERSON LINE

EIGHT RIOT VICTIMS DEAD.

Details of the Clash Between a Mob and Policemen in Mexico.

MONTEREY, Mex., April 3 .- Yesterday's

riots, which, according to latest reports, resulted in the death of eight persons, two policemen and six civilians, and the injury of twenty others, and which was due to political capital being made out of the celebration of General Diaz's victory, has not resulted in any further disturbances. The cause of the riot is directly attributed | GREAT INTERURBAN DISTRICT

to the cry of "Death to Reyes!" which was raised by a young man, said to be a student. No sooner had the cry been raised than a policeman who stood near drew his revolver and instantly killed the man, thus precipitating the trouble. The dead are: Camilio Villaneuva, policeman; Apolinio Partisa, policeman; Jose Rocha, civilian; Ernesto Galvan, civilian, Guadaloupe Esqueda, civilian; Ancelmo Reina, a young man who held a clerkship in one of the offices of Governor Reyes. The names of the other two who were killed cannot be The authorities have, by prompt action,

brought about quiet throughout the city. and no further trouble is expected to grow out of the affair. A full confidence is ex- | Special to the Indianapolis Journal pressed in the ability of General Reyes to master the situation

COTTON LAND FLOODED

CREVASSE SIX MILES BELOW LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA.

Levee Was Eighteen Feet High and the Break Is About 500 Feet Wide -Conditions Elsewhere.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.-The most serious development of the flood situation to- has been considered during the past few day was the break in the levee at Holly- days at the request of C. S. Hernly and brook plantation, owned by James other prominent citizens, Mr. McCulloch G. Pittman. The crevasse is about stated to-night that he intends to have cars six miles below Lake Providence, in running from New Castle to Anderson by East Carroll parish. The levee prob- Jan. 1, 1904, if the franchise is promptly ably was eighteen feet in height granted. and no attempt will be made to mend it. The people are enthusiastic over the sub-Efforts, however, will be made to hold the ject, and the franchise will be granted at ends. Much valuable cotton land will be the regular Council meeting next Tuesday overflowed, but the damage will be princi- night. The intention is to pay back the pally in delay in getting seed into the promoters of the Pendleton line all of the ground. The crevasse is reported to be money expended by them in promoting the 500 feet wide. Parts of Tensas, Madison, road, and to form a company of another Concordia, Catahoula and Richland par- name than the Union Traction Company, ishes in addition to East Carroll will be to build the road, which cannot be built submerged, the water ultimately returning under the latter name because that comto the Mississippi through the Red river. pany cannot further mortgage its prop-Dispatches from the vicinity of the break erty. The road would, however, be wholly say with favorable existing river condi- under the same management, and will be tions the water will not long run through | operated from the Anderson power house, the crevasse and the damage will be considerably less than that done by the Wyly- later build on to Richmond and thence to

at Hymelia continued throughout the day. a complete circuit to Indianapolis both No signs of weakness in the structure have | ways, will connect Pendleton with New yet appeared. It is anticipated that sack- Castle, will form an ultimate outlet to ing will begin to-morrow and that the Richmond and Cincinnati, and will divide break will be mended early next week. The river here to-day fluctuated between 20.2 and 20.3, a slight rise over yesterday, Anderson. due probably to a reduction of the discharge at Hymelia.

EXPLOSION IN A MINE.

Unfounded Rumor that the Lives of

Fifty Men Were Endangered. WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 3 .- An explosion of gas occurred this afternoon in No. the contract for 1902, and later that he had 5 mine of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company. As soon as the report was sent out the greatest excitement prevailed, from 1903 contract was pending before the board | the fact that this mine is exceedingly Mr. Woods told these things to the witness, gaseous. There were rumors that fifty and added that he did not deem Newby a men were entombed by the caves and wreckage that had occurred, and in less than a half hour an immense crowd gathplowing down of several doors and mine brattice on the inside workings of various ever, one hundred men working in that portion of the mine, and for a time it was feared they were lost. The rescuing parin consideration of granting the contract | ties, however, found them all within a half injured.

Four Miners Killed.

DUBOIS, Pa., April 3.-Four men were killed and several injured at the London mine near here to-day by a fall of rock and

BATTLE IMMINENT.

Bonilla's Forces in Front of Teguci galpha to Be Increased by 4,000 Men. PANAMA, April 3.-A dispatch from Honduras, received by way of San Salvador, announces that on to-morrow 4,000 men, belonging to the forces of General Bonilla, the President-elect of Honduras. who is seeking to instate himself in the presidency, from which he was excluded by the retiring President Sierra, will leave Comayagua, thirty-seven miles northwest of Tegucigalpa, to reinforce General Bonilla's troops, which are now besieging Te-

gucigalpa. MOBILE, Ala., April 3.-The Norwegian steamer Jamaica, Pederson, master, from Puerto Cortez, Honduras, to-day reports that upon the capture of Puerto Cortez. March 23, began an exodus of inhabitants. many men and sixty women and children leaving on the Jamaica and being landed in Guatemala. The revolution has spread along the coast, and with it such disorganization of labor that fruit vessels have difficulty in getting full cargoes, having to visit several ports in order to do so The Jamaica was required to transport revolutionists. The common soldiers are

green men taken from the plantations. MUST DEPOSE THE EMPEROR.

Chinese Rebels Send an Ultimatum to Downger Empress.

SHANGHAI, April 3.-Advices received from Fou-Cheng, province of Hu-Pei, say that a large detachment of Hunanese troops arrived at Fou-Cheng by water on March 12 on the way to Sian-Fu, province of Shen-Si. This is regarded as being a project, and whose brother is an officer in confirmation of the rumors that Prince Tuan and Gen. Tung Fuh Slang have sent an ultimatum to the Dowager Empress insisting upon the deposition of the Emperor ly heir apparent, and that otherwise they

Genius of the Union Traction Company Arouses Enthusiasm at New Castle for an Interurban Extension.

EXPECTED TO BE IN OPERATION BY JAN. 1 OF NEXT YEAR.

Official Confirmation of Report that the Union Traction Seeks to Secure Wabash-Logansport System.

MORE LINES BUILDING IN OHIO AND INDIANA THAN ELSEWHERE.

Rumors of Important Consolidation Come from Haunts of the Dominating Eastern Capitalists.

NEW CASTLE, Ind., April 3.-In response to a telegram from a number of local citizens, George F. McCulloch, of the Union Traction Company, came to New Castle to-night and conferred with the City Councll and citizens regarding the building of an interurban line between New Castle and Anderson via Sulphur Springs, Honey Creek and Middletown. The Daleville-Middletown line, which was to have been built by the Union Traction Company, has been practically abandoned, owing to right of way difficulties at Middletown. The New Castle, Cadiz, Markleville, Pendleton & Western line, which was under consideration, has been dropped on account of the opposition to the tax voted in Harrison

The line from New Castle to Anderson

Mr. McCulloch says the company will Bass crevasse in the same vicinity in 1893. | Cincinnati. This line, connecting with the The work of strengthening the crib work | Indianapolis & Eastern line here, will make

> Middletown's trade with New Castle and BIDDING FOR THE LINE.

George F. McCulloch Anxious to Secure Wabash-Logansport Road.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WABASH, Ind., April 3.-The first official admission that a deal is on for the Wabash-Logansport traction line, from this city to Logansport, thirty-five miles, was made this morning when Lyman T. Law. of this city, general manager of the road, who piloted George F. McCulloch and a party of Union Traction directors to Logansport, said that negotiations for the transfer of the property to the Union Tra tion Company are in progress. Mr. Law is the son-in-law of Charles W. Blakeslee, the wealthy trolley magnate of New Haven. Conn., and is in a position to know the chambers and gangways. There were, how- truth. He expressed doubt as to the ultimate sale of the line, as it is understood that the bid and asked figures are wide apart. He stated, however, that even if hour and none was burned or in any way | the deal falled, a traffic contract would be made with the Union Traction people

which would put an end to all contests of a disastrous nature. It is learned definitely that the New York people who own the Fort Wayne & So western Traction Company have placed a price on the road from Fort Wayne to Wabash, and that the Union Traction Company may take the line within a short time. The March report of the Southwestern shows a great increase in its traffic over March, 1902. In the latter year it handled 15,000 passengers, and the revenue was \$3,093; in March, 1903, it handled 43,582 pas-sengers, and its earnings were \$8,560.60. The car mileage in March, 1902, was 6,980; in

BIG CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

Horace Stilwell Says a New Interurban Enterprise Is Organized.

March, 1903, it was 23,849.

Horace C. Stilwell, of Anderson, who was at the English last night, confirmed the report that an interurban construction company is to be organized in the near future. "The organization will be effected," said Mr. Stilwell, "as soon as we can all get together here. At present we are so busy that it is not possible for more than two or three of us to be in Indianapolis at the same time. The company will do all the construction work on the lines projected by the Union Traction Company. I cannot say what the capital stock will be, but the company will probably be incorporated for \$1,000,000. The name of the company may be the 'George F. McCulloch Construction Company,' although that is a matter that has not definitely been determined.

BIG INTERURBAN DISTRICT.

More Lines Under Construction in In-

diana and Ohio Than Elsewhere. A recent issue of the New York Commercial, an authority on matters financial, had the following to say on the proposed consolidation of Indiana and Ohio interurban

"James R. Keene is said to be interested in the project that has been on foot for some time to consolidate the interurban lines of Indiana and Ohio. Senator J. B. Foraker, of Ohio, who is interested in the several of the most important companies which it is proposed to bring management, has been in New York a great deal during the last two weeks, and has been in frequent conferences with Mr.

"The Widener-Elkins syndicate is the most important element in the propo-Appleyard people, who have become very